

*Application for*  
**UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT**

*Of*

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*For*

**QUESTION-ANSWERING METHOD AND QUESTION-ANSWERING APPARATUS**

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QUESTION-ANSWERING METHOD AND  
QUESTION-ANSWERING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an automatic  
answering method and apparatus for supporting a  
5 question reply process of replying to a question  
document of a text format.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

With recent widespread of computerization,  
questions to companies or the like are often made by  
10 form inputs at home pages or e-mails. If every  
question is to be answered manually on the company  
side, many operators are required and the cost  
increases. A novice operator can not answer some  
questions or it takes a long time for the novice  
15 operator to answer a question. In order to solve this  
problem, a question-answering system has been  
introduced recently. With this system, a question  
document is input and its content is analyzed to select  
a reply example candidate from reply examples and  
20 question-reply examples prepared for each question  
content and to present the selected reply example  
candidate.

Most of such question-answering systems

assume, however, that one document contains only one consultation content. Therefore, if a plurality of question contents are written in one document, the systems cannot analyze each question content, resulting  
5 in a low reply precision.

Another technique is disclosed in JP-A-2002-132661. This technique discloses means for dividing one document containing a plurality of question contents, into each question content. The divided  
10 question content is analyzed to select a reply example candidate. A reply precision representative of a likelihood or degree of each reply example candidate for the question content is calculated. If the reply precision has a predetermined value or higher, an  
15 answer is formed from the reply example candidate, whereas if the reply precision is lower than the predetermined value, an instruction is given to compose a new answer.

The conventional technique disclosed in JP-A-  
20 2002-132661 describes that the means for dividing a document into each question content performs a division process by using "number", "alphabet", ".", an indent, a conjunction such as "or", and the like. However, if a document is divided into each question content by  
25 using "number", an indent and the like as a separator, there occurs the problem that one question content is divided into a plurality of sentences. Conversely, there arises the problem that if the range of a

question content is broad, example candidates for a plurality of question contents cannot be selected.

According to conventional techniques, since a question document is divided basing upon only the  
5 information about the contents of the question document, the divided range may not be covered by each reply example candidate. Namely, it is necessary to divide a question document so as to be covered by a prepared reply example candidate, and not to divide it  
10 by referring only to the question document content.

Since a question document divided basing upon conventional techniques may be a document irrelevant to the question document content, the reply example candidate generation process is adversely affected so  
15 that the reply example candidate generation precision lowers. It also takes a time for a reply composition operator to find a proper document to be read.

According to conventional techniques, a reply precision representative of the likelihood value of a  
20 reply example candidate is calculated, and if the reply precision is a predetermined value or higher, a reply is generated from the reply example candidate to automatically answer (automatically return) the question. If the reply precision is lower than the  
25 predetermined value, an instruction is given to compose a new answer. However, if there are a large number of types of replies or if a similar question requires a different answer, the reply precision lowers so that

the number of samples exceeding a predetermined threshold reduces. Therefore, the number of samples capable of being used for the automatic reply reduces, and the number of cases requiring to generate new  
5 answers increases. There arises the problem of a low operator work efficiency or an automatic reply using an erroneous reply example candidate.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made to solve  
10 the above-described problems and aims to provide a question-answering method and apparatus capable of selecting a reply example candidate for each question at a high precision even if one question document contains a plurality of question contents.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide a question-answering apparatus capable of presenting an important area of a question document to an operator to make the operator read only a necessary area.

20 It is still another object of the present invention to provide an automatic question-answering method and apparatus capable of improving the efficiency of an operator work without automatically replying by using an erroneous reply example, even if  
25 there are a large number of types of replies or even if a similar question requires a different answer.

In order to solve the above-described

problems, a plurality of reply examples are prepared beforehand, and when a question document is input, important parts areas are extracted from the question document for each question content, and reply example  
5 candidates are selected from reply example candidates prepared for each important part.

Since reply example candidates are generated by using only the important parts and excluding parts irrelevant to each question content, a selection  
10 precision of a reply example candidate can be improved even if there are a plurality of question contents. An important part is extracted by dividing a question document into predetermined areas, and each divided area is checked whether it contains an important part.  
15 The reply example candidate likelihood value for each extracted area is calculated, the likelihood value indicating the degree that the sentence in each area corresponds to the question content to each reply example. By using the reply example candidate  
20 likelihood value, important areas having similar meanings are combined to extract final important parts.

A plurality of important parts are extracted collectively from a document so as to match reply example candidates prepared beforehand, so that a  
25 selection precision of reply example candidates for each question content can be improved.

An important area is extracted in accordance with the degree that the area corresponds to the

question content relevant to the reply example and the degree that the area corresponds to the important part of the question content, or in accordance to the higher degree of both the degrees. A question document set  
5 collected before hand is classified into each reply example to form a database, and occurrence frequency information of a predetermined keyword (reply example keyword frequency information) is calculated for each reply example. Databases are generated for important  
10 and unimportant parts to form an important database and an unimportant database. Occurrence frequency information of a predetermined keyword for each of the important and unimportant databases (important part keyword frequency information and unimportant part  
15 keyword frequency information) is formed to judge whether each area is important by using these pieces of the frequency information.

In addition to the above-described method of selecting a reply example candidate, a reply example  
20 candidate reliability degree of each reply example candidate for the important part is calculated, the reliability degree indicating the degree of certainty of a reply example candidate to thereby judge whether each reply example candidate is correct and can be  
25 selected, and a reply new composition degree is calculated indicating the degree representative of whether a new reply is required to be composed to thereby judge whether it is necessary to compose a new

reply. Question documents are distributed to different operator terminals, depending upon the case that the reply example candidates for all important parts are judged correct, the case that a new reply is required  
5 to be composed for one or more important parts, and other cases.

In this manner, the document, for which it is judged that reply example candidates for all important parts are correct and can be selected, is sent directly  
10 to a supervisor terminal. The supervisor terminal received this document performs only a work (reply confirmation work) of confirming whether these reply example candidates are correct, and if it is confirmed that the reply example candidates are correct for all  
15 reply contents, the selected reply examples are sent back to the questioner. A specific knowledge operator terminal, received a question document for which it is judged that a new reply is required to be composed for one or more important parts, as well as the reply  
20 example candidates for the question document, performs a reply new composition work for the important part for which it is judged that a new reply is required to be composed, and selects a reply from one or more reply example candidates for each of other important parts,  
25 to thereafter send the replies to the supervisor terminal. A general operator terminal, received a document other than the above-described two types of documents and its reply example candidates, selects a



reply from one or more reply example candidates for each important part, to thereby compose a reply and send it to the supervisor terminal.

Conventionally, a reply selection work or a  
5 reply new composition work has been required to be performed for each important part of all documents. In this embodiment, however, a document sent directly to the supervisor terminal is subjected to only the confirmation work for reply example candidates so that  
10 the work can be made efficient. Since the number of operators is reduced, the cost can be lowered. A general operator performs a reply composition work for the question document including only a reply example candidate selection work, and a specific knowledge  
15 operator performs a reply new composition work for the question document for which a new reply is required to be composed, so that the work can be made efficient. The number of specific knowledge operators receiving generally high wages can be reduced so that the cost  
20 can be lowered.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating a process of dealing with a plurality of consultations through important area extraction.

25 Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating an important area extraction process utilizing a reply example candidate likelihood value.

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating an important area extraction process utilizing an area importance degree.

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating an important  
5 area extraction process utilizing the reply example candidate likelihood value and area importance degree.

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing an example of an input document.

Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating area setting  
10 by using periods and/or new paragraphs as a separator.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing an example of extracted important areas.

Fig. 8 is a diagram illustrating the generation of reply example candidates for each  
15 important area.

Fig. 9 is a diagram showing the result of combination of important areas.

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing the result of generation of reply example candidates through  
20 important part extraction.

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing reply example keyword frequency information to be used at a reply candidate generation step.

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing  
25 important/unimportant part keyword frequency information to be used at an important part distinction step.

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing the structure of

an equipment.

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing the structure of a document automatic distribution system.

Fig. 15 is a diagram showing a reply composition support screen.

Fig. 16 is a diagram showing a reply composition support screen displaying only important parts.

Fig. 17 is a diagram illustrating automatic distribution with reply example candidate certification.

Fig. 18 is a diagram illustrating automatic distribution with reply new composition distinction.

Fig. 19 is a diagram illustrating automatic distribution with the reply example candidate certification and reply new composition distinction.

Fig. 20 is a diagram illustrating automatic distribution using three types of important area extraction.

## 20 DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

In a first embodiment, the fundamental structure of the present invention to be reduced in practice will be described, and in a second embodiment, the fundamental structure added with automatic distribution to operators will be described.

[First Embodiment]

The present invention will be described with

reference to the accompanying drawing. Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the fundamental structure of the present invention. At a document input step 101, a document of a text format is input. This text document  
5 may be an e-mail, a document read from a paper document with an OCR equipment, or the like. Fig. 5 shows an example of a text document whose contents are represented by (-) excepting periods.

Important parts for respective question  
10 contents are extracted from an input document.

First, a processing area determination step 102 is executed for an input document. The document is divided by using new paragraphs and periods as separators. Fig. 5 shows an example of a divided  
15 document.

Next, an important area extraction step 103 is executed. The sentence in each area divided by the processing area determination step 102 is checked whether it is important or unimportant, in accordance  
20 with question document sets for respective reply examples and corresponding reply example keyword frequency information (e.g., 1104, 1105, 1106) shown in Fig. 11, and important area sets and unimportant area sets and corresponding important part keyword frequency  
25 information (1201) and unimportant part keyword frequency information (1202) shown in Fig. 12.

With reference to Fig. 11, description will be made on a method of generating keyword frequency

information for each reply example. In this example, although three reply examples are used, several hundred reply examples are generally used. In the following description, these three reply examples will be used by way of example. First, a plurality of question sample documents are classified into each corresponding reply example. If one sample document requires a plurality of reply examples, the sample document is worked and separated so that one reply example can deal with each separated document. Separated documents are classified into each corresponding reply example. For each classified document set, i.e., for each reply example, frequency information of predetermined L keywords ( $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_L$ ) is composed. The keyword frequency information is ( $A001W_{C_1}, A001W_{C_2}, \dots, A001W_{C_L}$ ) for the reply example A001, ( $B002W_{C_1}, B002W_{C_2}, \dots, B002W_{C_L}$ ) for the reply example B002, and ( $C003W_{C_1}, C003W_{C_2}, \dots, C003W_{C_L}$ ) for the reply example C003.

Next, with reference to Fig. 12, description will be made on a method of generating important part keyword frequency information and unimportant part keyword frequency information. First, a plurality of sample documents are divided into important areas and unimportant areas (an important area set 1212 and an unimportant area set 1213). Frequency information of the predetermined L keywords ( $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_L$ ) in each of the important area set and unimportant area set is generated. Keyword information is ( $IWC_1, IWC_2, \dots, IWC_L$ )

for the important part and  $(UWc_1, UWc_2, \dots, UWc_L)$  for the unimportant part. The keyword frequency information is the number of occurrence frequencies of each predetermined keyword in the document set. For  
5 example, the keyword frequency information  $(A001Wc_1, A001Wc_2, \dots, A001Wc_L)$  indicates the numbers of frequencies of the keywords appeared in the question document set corresponding to the reply example A001. The keyword frequency information is not limited only  
10 to the number of occurrence frequencies of each keyword, but it may be an index which can indicate an occurrence tendency of each keyword in a question document set. The keywords  $(W_1, W_2, \dots, W_L)$  are not limited to words, but they may be factors  
15 characteristic to a document, such as a single character, a pair of words appearing in one sentence.

Each piece of the keyword frequency information has been described above. Description will be made on a method of extracting important areas by  
20 using the keyword frequency information.

The important area is extracted from each processing area divided at the processing area determination step 102. First, the numbers of frequencies of the predetermined keywords  $(W_1, W_2, \dots, W_L)$  in each processing area are counted as  $(PW_1, PW_2, \dots, PW_L)$ . At a calculation step 401 of calculating a reply  
25 example candidate importance degree in each area, an area reply example importance degree  $(A001LhdIU,$

B002LhdIU, C003LhdIU) is calculated for respective reply examples. The area reply example candidate importance degree is calculated for respective reply examples by using the following formulas (1). The calculation method is not limited to the formulas (1), but other formulas may also be used if they can indicate the degree that the sentence in each area corresponds to the question content for each reply example, the degree that the sentence corresponds to the important content as the question content, or the degree that the sentence in each area corresponds to the question content for each reply example and to the important content as the question content. For example, the formulas may be used which do not use any one piece of the important part keyword frequency information, unimportant part keyword frequency information and reply example keyword frequency information. Another method utilizes IDF (Inverse Document Frequency) calculation, as described in "Information Retrieval Algorithm" by kenji KITA, Kazuhiko TSUDA and Masanori SHISHIBORI, KYORITSU SHUPPAN Co. Ltd. The formulas (1) take larger values as the important area possibility becomes higher. Conversely, some formulas take smaller values as the important area possibility becomes higher.

$$\begin{aligned} A001LhdIU &= \sum_{i=1} PW_i \times A001W_{Ci} \times IW_{Ci} / UW_{Ci} \\ B002LhdIU &= \sum_{i=1}^L PW_i \times B002W_{Ci} \times IW_{Ci} / UW_{Ci} \\ C003LhdIU &= \sum_{i=1}^L PW_i \times C003W_{Ci} \times IW_{Ci} / UW_{Ci} \end{aligned} \quad - (1)$$

After the formulas (1) are calculated, the reply examples are sorted in the higher order of the reply example candidate importance degree.

At a step 402 of distinguishing an important  
5 area by the reply example candidate importance degree, the area reply example importance degree is compared for each area with a threshold value predetermined for each category. If one or more reply examples have the importance degree equal to or larger than the threshold  
10 value, this area is extracted as the important area. If the formulas, which take smaller values as the important area possibility becomes higher, are used, the area reply example candidate importance degree is compared with a threshold value predetermined for each  
15 category, and if one or more reply examples have the importance degree equal to or smaller than the threshold value, this area is extracted as the important area.

Fig. 7 shows a display example. The dot  
20 meshing area is an important area. The above-described



important area extraction method is one example. The area to be determined at the processing area determination step 102 may have a fixed number of characters or the input document may be divided by a  
5 predetermined keyword.

As described above, a characteristic area of a question document corresponding to each reply example can be extracted by using the reply example keyword frequency information. An important area in a question  
10 document can be extracted by using the important part keyword frequency information. Extraction of an unimportant area can be suppressed, namely the extraction precision of an important area can be improved, by using the unimportant part keyword  
15 frequency information. As above, by using the reply example keyword frequency information, important part keyword frequency information and unimportant part keyword frequency information, an important area can be extracted from a sentence which contains a fixed  
20 keyword or expression. An important area can be extracted at a higher precision by the combination of such information.

Next, an important area combination step 104 is executed. At this step, a plurality of extracted  
25 important areas which use the same reply example, i.e., have the same question content, are combined.

First, an area reply example candidate likelihood value (A001Lhd, B002Lhd, C003Lhd) is

calculated for each reply example and for each important area. The area reply example candidate likelihood value is calculated for each reply example by the following formulas (2). The calculation method is not limited only to the formulas (2), but other formulas may also be used if they can indicate the degree representative of whether the sentence in each area has the question content corresponding to each reply example. For example, the values used for extracting the important area may be used as the likelihood value.

$$\begin{aligned} A001LhdIU &= \sum_{i=1} PW_i \times A001W_{Ci} \\ B002LhdIU &= \sum_{i=1}^L PW_i \times B002W_{Ci} \\ C003LhdIU &= \sum_{i=1}^L PW_i \times C003W_{Ci} \end{aligned} \quad - (2)$$

The reply examples are sorted in the higher order of the reply example candidate likelihood value. Important areas corresponding to the same reply example candidate having the highest reply example candidate likelihood value are combined to extract an important part. The reply example candidate likelihood value is again calculated for the combined areas. These areas are processed in the higher order of the reply example candidate likelihood value. If there are important

areas corresponding to the same reply example candidate having the highest reply example candidate likelihood value, these areas are combined. This process is repeated until there are no important areas having the same first rank reply example candidate. The combination process may be performed by incorporating the second and third rank reply example candidates. If the start of an important area begins with a keyword receiving a previous sentence such as "therefore" and "that" and if there is an adjacent previous important area, this area may be combined to the next important area.

An example of the important area extraction process has been described above. By combining important areas corresponding to the same reply example candidate to collect important parts, it becomes possible to divide a question content into a plurality of question contents or conversely to prevent an area covering a plurality of question contents from being extracted. If a question content is relatively simple, a simple process may be performed by dividing this document by using new paragraphs and extracting an area containing a predetermined keyword.

Next, a reply example candidate generation step 105 is executed for each important part. This step calculates the degree representative of whether the extracted important part has the question content corresponding to each reply example, and selects X

reply example candidates in the higher order of this degree. The value X can be set freely by a user. In this case, if the selected reply example has a fill-in part, information of the fill-in part is searched from  
5 a fill-in database by using as a search key a questioner ID or the like added to the question document to generate a reply example with the filled-in part which is used as the reply example candidate.

First, a reply example candidate likelihood  
10 value is calculated for each important part, and X reply example candidates are selected in the higher order of the reply example candidate likelihood value. A method of calculating the reply example candidate likelihood value is the same as the method used at the  
15 important area combination step 104.

Since the reply example candidate is generated by using only the important parts and omitting the part not relevant to the question content, a reply example candidate generation precision can be  
20 raised even if there are a plurality of question contents. According to conventional techniques, a question document is divided by using only the information of this document so that the reply example cannot deal with some divided areas in some cases. As  
25 in this embodiment, when a plurality of important parts are extracted from a document, the important parts are collected and extracted in such a manner that each important part matches the reply example prepared

beforehand. It is therefore possible to extract the important parts matching the prepared reply examples and raise the reply example candidate generation precision for each question content.

5           A series of these processes (101 to 105, 401 and 402) is executed by a document automatic processing equipment 1301 such as shown in Fig. 13. The document automatic processing equipment can be realized, for example by a computer, a server or the like combined to  
10 a network. A program for executing the series of processes is stored in a storage such as an external storage 1305 and a memory 1306, and executed by a CPU (Central Processing Unit) 1307. The document input step 101 can be realized by storing the information of  
15 a question document in the external storage or memory via a communication equipment 1302 and an input equipment 1303 such as a keyboard and an OCR equipment, under the control of CPU. The reply example keyword frequency information, important part keyword frequency  
20 information, unimportant part keyword frequency information, reply examples, fill-in database, threshold value information, intermediate data during a program execution are stored in the storage such as the external storage and memory, and then loaded/stored in  
25 CPU in accordance with the series of processes shown in Fig. 1. The results of the series of processes are stored in the storage such as the external storage and memory, and displayed on a display 1304 such as a

liquid crystal display and a CRT. The results are also output to an external via the communication equipment 1302 and displayed on a display of another equipment combined via a communication line.

5           As the series of processes is executed by the document automatic processing equipment, a plurality of important parts for each question content and reply example candidates for each question content are selected.

10           The selected important parts and their reply example candidates are presented to a user by using a display. When a question-answering apparatus transfers the reply example composition results and displays them on a terminal of a reply composition operator or the  
15 like, the question-answering apparatus transmits to the terminal a question document, and important part information (information on the location of an important part, corresponding reply example candidates and the like). In addition to these pieces of  
20 information, order information and likelihood information of a plurality of reply example candidates for each important part, information of the location of a keyword in each important part, and other information may also be transmitted. These pieces of information  
25 is presented to a reply composition operator at the question-answering apparatus or a display of the terminal. The reply composition operator composes reply examples by using the received information, and

transmits the composition results to a supervisor terminal or directly returns the composition results to a questioner. With reference to Fig. 15, description will be made on a reply composition screen at a reply  
5 composition operator, i.e., a display screen for important parts and their reply example candidates. A reply composition support screen 1507 is constituted of a question/consultation document display part 1501, a reply composition part 1502, a reply example candidate  
10 display part 1503, an address display/edit part 1504, a send button 1506 and an only important part display button 1505.

A document of a text format from a questioner is displayed in the question/consultation display part  
15 1501. In this case, extracted important parts 1508 and 1509 are displayed emphatically, for example, by giving a background color different from other parts. IDs 1510 and 1511 are assigned to the important parts and displayed on the sides of the important parts. Each  
20 important part is emphatically displayed by using a different background color or a different frame. Even a consultation document contains a plurality of important parts, these parts can be displayed in a distinguished manner. It is also easy to view the  
25 whole document. It is also easy to read sentences near an important part and to compose a reply example even if there is some displacement of an extracted important part. Even if an important part cannot be extracted, a

reply composition work can be performed. Since a plurality of important parts can be viewed at a glance, it is advantageous in that the relation between a plurality of important parts can be easily grasped by a  
5 reply example creator. For example, even if a plurality of important parts are extracted although only one important part should be extracted, this error can be easily grasped and corrected. Since preceding and succeeding important parts can be read at a time, a  
10 reply creator can easily select proper reply examples by considering the document context. These advantageous effects can be obtained.

The terminal used by an operator is provided with an input equipment such as a mouse and a keyboard.  
15 By using a mouse, the operator can select each display object on the display screen and can change display contents and a display method. By using a keyboard, the operator can perform edition such as composition and addition of a reply example.

20 When the only important part display button 1505 is depressed (is selected by using a mouse or the like), only important parts are displayed in the question/consultation document display part 1501 (refer to Fig. 16). When this button is again depressed, the  
25 initial image is displayed.

Since a reply composition operator can judge at once the positions of a plurality of question contents and can efficiently refer to each important



part, the work efficiency can be improved.

A plurality of character strings are set beforehand as keywords for each reply example. The keywords of the first rank reply example candidates are  
5 emphatically displayed for each important area in the question/consultation document display part 1501 by using a different character color from that of other character strings.

The order, reply example IDs, likelihood and  
10 explanation of the five upper rank reply example candidates are displayed in the reply example candidate display part 1503. The order display part functions not only as a display part but also as a button. The reply example candidates for the uppermost important  
15 part are initially displayed among the important parts of the question document displayed in the question/consultation document display part 1501. Each important part in the question/consultation document display part 1501 is selected by clicking it, and the  
20 reply example candidates for the selected important part are displayed in the reply example candidate display part. In this case, the selected important part is emphatically displayed by using a background color different from that of other important parts.  
25 When any one of the order buttons is depressed, the reply example corresponding to the depressed order is displayed in the reply composition part 1502. At the same time, the color of the keywords emphatically

displayed by a different color changes to the same color as that of other character strings, and the keywords set for the reply example corresponding to the depressed order are emphatically displayed by a color  
5 different from that of other character strings.

When any one of the reply example candidates is selected in the reply example candidate display part, the selected reply example candidate is displayed in the reply composition part. In this case, the newly  
10 selected reply example candidate may be displayed together with a reply example candidate having been displayed in the reply composition part before the reply example candidate is newly selected, or may be replaced with the already displayed reply example  
15 candidate. When an item corresponding to the reply example candidate now displayed in the reply composition part is selected in the reply example candidate display part, this reply example candidate may be deleted from the reply composition part.

20 By using these functions, a reply example composition operator composes a reply in the reply composition part. The reply ID in the reply example candidate display part is selected by using a mouse or the like, and a reply example candidate inserted into  
25 the reply composition part 1502 is used to compose a reply. In this case, not only the inserted reply example candidate may be used as a reply, but also the reply example candidate may be edited by using the

input equipment such as a mouse and a keyboard, a new  
reply may be composed for the question content unable  
to be covered by the reply example candidate, or the  
composed part may be corrected/deleted. In this  
5 manner, replies to a plurality of questions can be  
edited in the reply composition part.

When replies to a plurality of questions are  
composed, an address is set in the address display/edit  
part 1504 and the send button 1506 is depressed to  
10 transmit the composed replies or answers to the  
destination address.

As described above, a reply example  
composition operator can efficiently browse the  
characteristic character strings corresponding to reply  
15 example candidates for a plurality of extracted  
important areas, and can select and combine proper  
reply example candidates to compose replies. An  
answering work can therefore be made efficient.

[Second Embodiment]

20 Description will be made on the structure of  
the first embodiment added with the function of  
automatically distributing a reply example to an  
operator. Fig. 14 is a diagram showing the system  
configuration added with the automatic distribution  
25 function. This system has a document input means 1401,  
a document automatic processing equipment 1402, a  
document output means 1403, general operator terminals  
1404, 1405 and 1406, special knowledge operator

terminals 1407 and 1408 and supervisor terminals 1409 and 1410, respectively combined via a network. The number of each means and each terminal is not limited to one, but a plurality of means and terminals may be  
5 used.

The document input means is an equipment having means for inputting a question document, such as a mail server for receiving an e-mail and an OCR equipment for changing a paper document to text data.  
10 The document input means and document automatic processing equipment may be one integrated equipment.

The document automatic processing equipment is a computer or a server combined to a network as shown in Fig. 13. The document automatic processing  
15 equipment receives a document from the document input means and performs a document process (automatic distribution process) such as selecting reply example candidates for each of a plurality of questions as shown in Fig. 20. The automatic distribution process  
20 result and question document are sent to one of the general operator terminals, special knowledge operator terminals and supervisor terminals, in accordance with the automatic distribution process result.

The general operator terminal receives a  
25 question document and an automatic distribution process result sent from the document automatic processing equipment or supervisor terminal, and the operator performs a reply composition work. This work result is

sent to the terminal selected by the operator from the supervisor terminals, special knowledge terminals and other general operator terminals. Mainly the question document capable of being processed only by the reply  
5 example candidates is sent to the general operator terminal so that the operator can select a proper reply example and compose a reply. If the question unable to be processed by the reply example candidates is received, the question document and automatic  
10 distribution process result are sent to the special knowledge operator terminal.

The special knowledge operator terminal receives a question document and an automatic distribution process result sent from the document  
15 automatic processing equipment, another special knowledge operator terminal, the supervisor terminal, or the general operator terminal, and the operator performs a reply composition work. This work result is sent to the terminal selected by the operator from the  
20 supervisor terminals, general operator terminals and other special knowledge terminals. In many cases, mainly the question document unable to be processed only by the reply example candidates is sent to the special knowledge operator terminal so that the  
25 operator can compose a new reply. The operator composing a new reply is desired to have special knowledge capable of answering the new question content.

The supervisor terminal receives a question document and an automatic distribution process result sent from the document automatic processing equipment, the special knowledge operator terminal, another  
5 supervisor terminal, or the general operator terminal, and the supervisor performs confirmation, correction or the like of a reply composition result. If it is confirmed that the composed reply is correct, the reply is sent to the document output means, whereas if the  
10 composed reply is not correct, the question document and automatic distribution process result as well as an instruction of composing again a reply are sent to the general operator terminal or special knowledge terminal.

15 The document output means is an equipment provided with means for outputting a reply, such as a mail server for transmitting an e-mail and a printer for printing a reply. A reply is sent via this equipment to a questioner. The document output means  
20 and document automatic processing equipment may be one integrated equipment.

Next, with reference to Fig. 19, description will be made on the process to be executed by the document automatic processing equipment. The  
25 previously described five steps are first executed, including the document input step, processing area determination step, important area extraction step, important area combination and reply example

composition step for each important part.

Next, a reply example candidate certification step 1701 is executed. It is certified at this step whether the first rank reply example candidate selected  
5 for each important part is correct or not. First, a reply example candidate reliability degree is calculated which indicates the degree representative of whether the reply example candidate is correct. As the reply example candidate reliability degree, the reply  
10 example candidate likelihood value of the first rank reply example candidate is used (the reply example candidate likelihood value calculated when a reply example candidate is generated for each important part). Instead, another value may be used if it  
15 indicates the degree representative of whether the reply example candidate is correct. For example, as described in "Information Retrieval Algorithm" by kenji KITA, Kazuhiko TSUDA and Masanori SHISHIBORI, KYORITSU SHUPPAN Co. Ltd, the IDF calculation may be used to  
20 calculate the reply example candidate reliability degree. The reply example candidate reliability degree for each important part is compared with a predetermined threshold value. If the reply example candidate reliability degree is larger than the  
25 threshold value, it is judged that the first rank reply example candidate is correct, whereas if the reply example candidate reliability degree is equal to or smaller than the threshold value, it is judged that the

first rank reply example candidate is unsure. The threshold value is set based upon the experiment results of calculation of reply example candidate reliability degrees from question document samples, in  
5 such a manner that the reply example candidate reliability degree larger than the threshold value is often obtained if the first rank reply example candidate for each important part is correct.

Instead of this method, whether or not the  
10 reply example candidate is correct may be judged in the following manner. A plurality of keywords are set for each reply example, and if some keywords corresponding to the first rank reply example candidate are contained in the important part, it is judged that the first rank  
15 reply example candidate is correct, whereas in the other cases, it is judged that the first rank reply example candidate is unsure.

Next, a reply new composition distinction step 1801 is executed. It is judged at this step  
20 whether a new reply is required to be composed because the reply example candidate cannot deal with the important part. First, a reply new composition degree is calculated which indicates the degree representative of whether it is necessary to compose a new reply for  
25 each important part. As the reply new composition degree, the likelihood value of the first rank reply example candidate is used. Instead, another value may be used if it indicates the degree representative of



whether it is necessary to compose a new reply for each important part. For example, as described in "Information Retrieval Algorithm" by kenji KITA, Kazuhiko TSUDA and Masanori SHISHIBORI, KYORITSU SHUPPAN Co. Ltd, the IDF calculation may be used to calculate a new reply example candidate reliability degree.

The reply new composition degree for each important part is compared with a predetermined threshold value. If the reply new composition degree is smaller than the threshold value, it is judged that it is necessary to compose a new reply, whereas if the reply new composition degree is equal to or larger than the threshold value, it is judged that it is unclear whether it is necessary to compose a new reply.

The threshold value is set based upon the experiment results of calculation of reply new composition degrees from question document samples, in such a manner that the reply new composition degree smaller than the threshold value is often obtained if it is necessary to compose a new reply for the important part.

Next, an automatic distribution step C 1901 is executed. At this step, the following processes are performed. Namely, the document, whose first rank reply example candidates for all important parts are certified as correct at the reply example candidate certification step 1701, and a series of process

results obtained up to this stage are sent to the supervisor terminal. The document having even one important part for which the reply new composition distinction step 1801 judges that it is necessary to  
5 compose a new reply, and the series of process results obtained up to this stage are sent to the specific knowledge operator terminal 1803. The document other than the above-described two documents is sent to the general operator terminal 1804.

10 In a rare case although it seldom occurs, the specific knowledge terminal receives the document, whose first rank reply example candidates for all important parts are certified as correct at the reply example candidate certification step 1701, and which  
15 has even one important part for which the reply new composition distinction step 1801 judges that it is necessary to compose a new reply. By using the reply composition support screen such as shown in Fig. 15, at the general operator terminal the operator selects a  
20 proper reply example from the reply example candidates for each important part by operating the keyboard or mouse to compose a reply. The reply composed by the operator is sent to the supervisor terminal. The document having the important part with which the reply  
25 example candidates cannot deal is sent to the specific knowledge terminal. In determining a distribution destination, an evaluation value representative of the certainty of a composed reply may be used instead of

the reply example candidate reliability degree and  
reply new composition degree.

By using the reply composition support screen  
such as shown in Fig. 15, at the specific knowledge  
5 terminal the operator selects a proper reply example  
from the reply example candidates for each important  
part for the part the reply example candidates can deal  
with, and composes a new reply for the part the reply  
example candidates cannot deal with, respectively by  
10 operating the keyboard or mouse to compose a reply.  
The composed reply is sent to the supervisor terminal  
from the operator.

By using the reply composition support screen  
such as shown in Fig. 15, at the supervisor terminal  
15 the supervisor confirms whether the reply for each  
important part is correct. If all the replies are  
confirmed to be correct, the replies are sent to the  
questioner. If there is an incorrect reply, the  
supervisor corrects it or the question document is  
20 again sent to the specific knowledge operator terminal  
or general operator terminal.

In this embodiment, although both the reply  
example candidate certification and reply new  
composition are performed to automatically distribute  
25 the question document and automatic distribution  
process results to the supervisor terminal, specific  
knowledge operator terminal or general operator  
terminal, the following two configurations may be

adopted.

As shown in Fig. 17, in one configuration, only the reply example composition certification may be performed. At an automatic distribution step A 1702, 5 the document, whose first rank reply example candidates for all important parts are certified as correct, and a series of process results obtained up to this stage are sent to the supervisor terminal, and the document other than the above-described document is sent to an 10 operator terminal 1704.

As shown in Fig. 18, in the other configuration, only the reply new composition distinction step may be performed. At an automatic distribution step B 1802, the document having even one 15 important part required to compose a new reply, and the series of process results obtained up to this stage are sent to the specific knowledge operator terminal 1803, and the document other than the above-described document is sent to the general operator terminal 1804.

20 The reply example candidate certification step 1701, reply new composition distinction step 1801, automatic distribution step A 1702, automatic distribution step B 1802, automatic distribution step C 1901 and automatic distribution step D 2005 are the 25 steps added to perform the automatic distribution process. A program for realizing these steps is stored in a storage such as the external storage 1304 and memory 1305 and executed by CPU. Information of the

threshold values used for the reply example candidate certification and reply new composition is stored in the storage such as the external storage 1304 and memory 1305 and loaded/stored by CPU in accordance with  
5 series of processes shown in Fig. 18, Fig. 19 and Fig. 20.

Conventionally, a reply selection work or a reply new composition work has been required to be performed for each important part of all documents. In  
10 this embodiment, however, a document sent directly to the supervisor terminal is subjected to only the confirmation work for reply example candidates so that the work can be made efficient. Since the number of operators is reduced, the cost can be lowered. A  
15 general operator performs a reply composition work for the question document for which a reply example candidate is merely selected, and a specific knowledge operator performs a reply composition work for the question document for which a new reply is required to  
20 be composed, so that the work can be made efficient. The number of specific knowledge operators receiving generally high wages can be reduced so that the cost can be lowered.

The process to be performed when the  
25 automatic distribution function is added has been described above. This system configuration may be changed to the system without supervisor terminals wherein a reply to be sent to a supervisor is directly

sent to the questioner.

The configuration shown in Fig. 20 may be adopted by changing the structure of an important area extraction process in the automatic distribution  
5 process.

In the important area extraction process, an important area R1 extraction step 2001 and an important area P1 extraction step 2002 are executed. At the step 2001, all important areas which may contain errors are  
10 extracted. At the step 2002, although not all important areas can be extracted, all correct important areas are extracted. At a step 2003 it is checked whether the important area R1 extraction result is the same as the important area P1 extraction result. Only  
15 if the results are different, the important area R1 result and the important area P1 result are deleted and an important area RN extraction step 2004 is executed.

The step 2001 for R1, in which all important areas which may contain errors are extracted, uses the  
20 important area extraction method (Figs. 2 to 4) described with the first embodiment. The threshold value used when extracting the important part is set to such a low value that all important parts can be extracted.

25 The step 2002 for P1, in which although not all important areas can be extracted, all correct important areas are extracted, uses the important area extraction method (Figs. 2 to 4) described with the

first embodiment. The threshold value used when extracting the important part is set to such a high value that all unimportant parts are not extracted.

The important area RN extraction step uses  
5 the important area extraction method (Figs. 2 to 4) described with the first embodiment. The threshold value used when extracting the important part is set to such a value having a small extraction rate for unimportant areas and extracting many important areas.  
10 Next, an important area combination step 104 is executed. Next, a reply candidate generation step 105 is executed for each important part. Next, a reply example candidate certification step 1701 is executed. Next, a reply new composition distinction step 1801 is  
15 executed. Then, an automatic distribution step D 2005 is executed.

Only if the important area R1 extraction result is the same as the important area P1 extraction result, the document, whose first rank reply example  
20 candidates for all important parts are judged to be correct by the reply example candidate certification, is sent to the supervisor terminal, whereas the document, having even one important part for which it is judged by the new reply composition distinction that  
25 a new reply is to be composed, is sent to the specific knowledge operator terminal. In other cases the document is sent to a general operator terminal.

With this configuration, although the number

of documents distributed to the supervisor terminal and specific knowledge terminal is reduced, the important area extraction result of a question document has a small leak and the extraction result of all important  
5 areas has a small error, so that the automatic distribution with a small error can be realized.

It should be further understood by those skilled in the art that although the foregoing description has been made on embodiments of the  
10 invention, the invention is not limited thereto and various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.

The representative inventions of the present  
15 application other than the above-described invention are given in the following.

A program for a question-answering apparatus having an input unit for receiving an input of a question document, a storage unit for storing a  
20 plurality of reply examples and question document keyword frequency information of a keyword contained in the question documents corresponding to the reply examples, and a CPU for selecting a reply example for an important area of the question document from the  
25 plurality of question examples, the program executing steps of: dividing the input question document into a plurality of areas; calculating a likelihood value of each of the plurality of areas, the likelihood being



representative of whether each area contains a question content corresponding to each of the plurality of stored reply examples; and extracting the important area in accordance with a relation between a  
5 predetermined threshold value and the likelihood value of any one of the areas.

A program for a question-answering apparatus having an input unit for receiving an input of a question document, a storage unit for storing a  
10 plurality of reply examples, important part keyword frequency information indicating an occurrence frequency of a keyword in important parts of each question document and unimportant part keyword frequency information indicating an occurrence  
15 frequency of a keywords in unimportant parts of each question document, and a CPU for selecting a reply example for an important area of the question document from the plurality of question examples, the program executing steps of: dividing the input question  
20 document into a plurality of areas; calculating an importance degree of each of the plurality of areas, by using the important part keyword frequency information and the unimportant part keyword frequency information; and extracting as the important area the area having  
25 the calculated importance degree in excess of a predetermined threshold value.

A question-answering system comprising: an input unit for receiving an input of a question

document, important part information of a plurality of important parts extracted from the question document and reply example candidate information of a reply example candidate for each of the plurality of

5 important parts; an information processing unit, a display unit for displaying a reply document for the question document; and a user input unit for receiving an user input regarding the displayed reply example candidate, wherein the display unit displays the

10 question document in a first emphatic manner emphasizing a plurality of important parts identified by the important part information, and a reply document containing the reply example candidates indicated by the reply example candidate information.